[XXXVIIth YEAR.] THE [No. 1811.]

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1781.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THE folly, wickedneſs and ingratitude of mankind, can only be diſcovered by experience, and a commerce with the world. If any one aſpires to the notice of the public, and becomes conſpicuous; or endeavours to obtain any office of honour, power or profit, he muſt encounter the oppoſition of intereſt, or the malignity of envy. Many require no other provocation to enmity, than a ſuperiority in virtue, wiſdom, wealth or power. Even the gifts of nature, or the accompliſhments of art, attract envy and create hatred. From the depravity of the world, and the fickle diſpoſition of the public, it is a very eaſy taſk to raiſe a popular prejudice and clamour againſt any man, and the moſt actions are often imputed to baſe or intereſted motives. The inconſtant populace implicitly yield their belief to every report, which envy or hatred ſuggeſts, or folly ſcattters. The moſt improbable falſehoods, diſſeminated by malice, the indolent believe, without any examination into the truth; and the characters of patriots and heroes have often been blaſted by artifice, or overborne by clamour: few have inclination and very few have leiſure to inquire into the truth. The experience of ages has ſet its ſeal to the truth of theſe obſervations. In time of civil diſſention, ſuſpicions will ariſe, and the private enemy and public foe will take advantage of that paſſion, to create diſtruſt, or to deſtroy the reputation, of thoſe honoured with the public confidence. I have felt the force of malice and envy, and experienced the injuſtice and ingratitude of my native country, but I have this conſolation, that I have not deſerved it, and that I have only ſuffered the fate of the wiſeſt and beſt of men. As one of the firſt wiſhes of my ſoul is to obtain, and to preſerve the ſociety and approbation of the virtuous few, I readily appear before the bar of the public, to anſwer the ſeveral acts of miſconduct alledged againſt me by Mr. Carroll; his motives for accuſing my accuſer may be the ſubject of future inquiry. I have always aſſerted the principle, that every perſon delegated to a public truſt is anſwerable for his conduct to thoſe by whom he is entruſted; the members of our legiſlature to the people, and the delegates of congreſs to the general aſſembly; and I extend my views beyond the approbation or the rewards of men, and eſteem myſelf accountable to an omniſcient and unerring judge, not only for my private actions, but my public conduct. To the aſſembly I was always ready and deſirous to render an account of my public truſt; general ſlanders, and the authors of them, I ever did and ſhall deſpiſe, having learned that the beſt way to overcome calumny is ſteadily to perſevere in ſuch conduct as my mind and judgment approved, and to reject and contemn any conſequences which might happen. Having eſtabliſhed certain principles of action, I have conſtantly endeavoured inflexibly to regulate my conduct by them; and never deſiring to hold any office in the ſtate, I would not yield to popular opinions, or flatter or temporiſe to obtain preferment, which ought only to be given to virtue, fidelity, and ability.

I wiſh Mr. Carroll had been explicit in his charges againſt me, and had pointedly aſſerted the particulars of my public conduct, which he thought exceptionable, and injurious to the public; inſtead of relying on general reports, or reciting *ſome* of the inſinuations of an anonymous writer in the New-York Journal. Mr. Carroll expreſſly alleges, or indirectly inſinuates, that I have been guilty of a breach of my public truſt as a delegate to congreſs in three particulars. 1ſt, That to avail myſelf of the extraordinary demand for flour for the army which the wants of the French fleet produced, and which I knew by being a member of congreſs) I formed connections for *monopoliſing* that article, and raiſing the price on the public. 2d, That by my intrigues and ſtudied delays, I protracted the determination of a committee of congreſs, on the propoſals made by the commiſſary-general, for procuring the neceſſary ſupplies for the public uſe, to give my agents time to complete their purchaſes of wheat and flour. 3d, That I urged to Mr. Dorſey (my partner) a reſolution of congreſs, which was to be *ſecret*, "of an intended purchaſe of flour by congreſs," or, as Mr. Laurens expreſſed it, "reſpecting the exportation of flour to the eaſtern ſtates."

To the charge, and the facts alleged to ſupport it, I plead not guilty, and for trial I ſubmit to the candid judgment of the virtuous and ſenſible part of the community, whoſe opinion I ſhall ever reſpect. To ſupport the firſt inſtance of a violation of my truſt, Mr. Carroll urges ſeveral circumſtances as ſatisfactory proofs, though he is pleaſed to aſſert, "that it is not incumbent on him to prove facts charged by common report" That at the latter end of July, or beginning of Auguſt, 1778, ſeveral perſons began to purchaſe rye, wheat and flour, and that moſt of the firſt purchaſers were agents for my partner Mr. Dorſey, who about that time purchaſed a *conſiderable quantity* of wheat and flour; that in conſequence of ſo many purchaſers, wheat roſe from ten ſhillings (the price in Auguſt) to twelve and ſix-pence and fifteen ſhillings, and by the 20th of September to twenty ſhillings, and before the 1ſt of February 1779 to ſixty ſhillings; and that I, hearing the complaints of the commiſſary-general and the clamour raiſed, ſold to him, or his deputy, at *double* the price, the wheat and flour purchaſed by my partner; and concludes, that if I made purchaſes of wheat and flour in the months of July and Auguſt 1778, that ſuch purchaſe was a breach of my public truſt.

To maintain the truth of the ſecond fact Mr. Carroll obſerves, that I might have called upon the committee of congreſs, or the commiſſary-general, to vouch that I had not by my intrigues or ſtudied delays protracted the determination of the committee, to give my agents time to complete their purchaſes.

To eſtabliſh the third fact Mr. Carroll aſſerts, that a member of congreſs complained in congreſs, that the *ſecret* "reſpecting the purchaſe of flour" had been betrayed by the delegates of this ſtate; that Meſſieurs Plater and Forbes declared they had not divulged the *ſecret*, and that I remained ſilent; that *afterwards*, out of congreſs, I mentioned to ſome member of congreſs, that I could account for the divulging of the ſecret, that Mr. William Smith had opened a letter from me to the governor and council, by which he came to the knowledge of the intended purchaſe, and that thus it had tranſpired, and that when taxed with this piece of ingenuity, I denied I had ever invented it; and as a corroborating evidence that the reports circulated were true, Mr. Carroll alleges, that I remained *three years* under the imputation of a breach of truſt, and that my ſilence, during that time, ought to be deemed a confirmation of my guilt.

I have thus ſelected and drawn into one view the facts charged, that my anſwer may be compared, and a proper judgment formed on the ſubject. If Mr. Carroll had been preciſe and clear in his narrative, it would have ſaved me trouble, and if I have omitted any thing I hope it will not be imputed to deſign.

All the above circumſtances adduced by Mr. Carroll to maintain his ſuſpicions of any breach of my delegated truſt, except the ſingle fact that my partners, in Auguſt and September 1778, purchaſed a quantity of wheat and flour, is not true, either in manner or ſubſtance. Before I enter on a juſtification of my conduct, I would obſerve, that in the month of June 1778, I entered into a copartnerſhip of trade with Meſſieurs John and Thomas Dorſey, gentlemen of fortune and reputable and unblemiſhed characters, the firſt of whom had been brought up to commerce from his infancy, and had for many years been concerned in the tobacco trade. The object of our company was, as our conſtant practice ſince has manifeſted, an open *foreign* commerce, and not, as falſely propogated, a *ſpeculating ſcheme* of purchaſing up the neceſſaries of life to enhance the price. I would alſo premiſe, that at the time I engaged in trade, it was not eſteemed by any one improper or diſhonourable for a member of congreſs to carry on commerce foreign or domeſtic. I alſo lay it down as uncontrovertible, that the purchaſe, by our company, of wheat and flour, in the ſummer and fall of 1778, was juſtifiable and proper, unleſs (as aſſerted by Mr. Carroll) with an intention to avail ourſelves of the wants of the army for that article, or with deſign to raiſe the price on the public; and that if the laws of this ſtate did not prohibit the purchaſing thoſe articles, and they were procured for a lawful and honourable commercial view, that nothing criminal or exceptionable can be alleged againſt my conduct.

On an accurate and true ſtate of facts and dates alone can a proper judgment be formed. By my advice Mr. Dorſey, in the months of Auguſt and September 1778, contracted for the purchaſe of ſeveral quantities of wheat and flour, and procured in the whole not exceeding 7000 buſhels of wheat, at an average price of fifteen ſhillings per buſhel; and about 400 barrels of flour, which coſt from forty ſhillings to four pounds per barrel. On the 24th of October, Mr. Dorſey ſold and transferred contracts to colonel Blaine, deputy commiſſary-general, for wheat at twenty-two and ſix pence per buſhel, and flour from three pounds two and ſixpence to five pounds ten ſhillings per barrel, and received no money till the 30th of October. Colonel Blaine received only 2039½ buſhels of wheat, and 413 barrels of flour, becauſe the ſellers broke their contracts. It now remains to conſider the propriety of this purchaſe at that time.

At June ſeſſion 1777, the general aſſembly by law declared the buying any merchandiſe, &c. except *grain* or lumber, coming to market, to be *foreſtalling*, and that if any perſon purchaſed certain enumerated articles, not mentioning *grain* or *flour*, to ſell again in this or any of the *adjoining* ſtates, he ſhould be deemed an *engroſſer*. The act was to continue in force for one year, and until the end of the next ſeſſion after the expiration thereof, and therefore remained in force until November 1778. On the 9th of June 1778, congreſs laid a general embargo on all proviſions until the 15th of November, which was enforced by an act paſſed by our legiſlature at June ſeſſion. About the 10th of July count d'Eſtaing arrived on the coaſt, and on the 22ſt he ſailed from the Hook for Rhode Iſland, which he left a day or two before the ſtorm, which happened about the 10th of Auguſt, and returned about the 20th, and went from Rhode-Iſland to Boſton, where he remained till December or January. On the 19th of Auguſt congreſs reſolved to apply to count d'Eſtaing to purchaſe prize veſſels. On a letter of the 22d of July from the council of the Maſſachuſetts-bay, informing of the ſcarcity of flour in that ſtate, owing in great meaſure to the convention troops, congreſs reſolved, on the 24th, that the tranſportation of flour to the eaſtern ſtates, by ſea, was wiſe and neceſſary, and directed the commiſſary-general to procure in Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, 20,000 barrels of flour, to be tranſported by water, to be laid up in magazines in Maſſachuſetts and Connecticut, and on the 27th congreſs ordered a cargo of flour to be ſhipped from this ſtate in the ſhip Chaſe. On the 2d of September, congreſs recommended to Pennſylvania, and the ſtates ſouthward thereof, to permit the exportation of flour, wheat, &c. to the eaſtern ſtates, for the conſumption of the people of thoſe ſtates, but confined the exportation to veſſels recommended by the executives of the eaſtern ſtates. On the 14th of September, a letter from colonel Wadſworth, at Baltimore, of the 6th, was referred to Mr. R. Morris, Mr. Duer, Mr. R. H. Lee, and Mr. Marchant; and, on the 2d of October the committee made their report; and on the ſame day congreſs reſolved to recommend to the legiſlatures (or where veſted with ſufficient authority to the executives) of the ſtates from New-York to Virginia inclufive, to authoriſe any magiſtrate to iſſue his warrant to ſeize any extraordinary quantity of grain or flour, purchaſed and in poſſeſſion of any individual, for the public uſe, paying ſuch prices as the legiſlature of the ſtate ſhould think proper, not exceeding ſix dollars per hundred for flour, and in proportion for grain, found in the hands of *engroſſers*; and as individuals had purchaſed grain and flour with a view of exporting the ſame, after the 15th of November, congreſs continued the embargo until the laſt of Jan. 1779 ſubject to the exception of the 2d of September of exporting flour and wheat to the eaſtern ſtates, and extended the permiſſion to veſſels belonging to the middle and ſouthern ſtates, as well as thoſe of the eaſtern ſtates, and alſo recommended to the legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates to paſs laws for the ſeizure and forfeiture of all grain and flour purchaſed up or engroſſed. There was no debate or oppoſition to this reſolve, except whether congreſs ſhould, of its own authority, lay the embargo, on which queſtion I was in the affirmative; and as large quantities of rum, cloathing, &c. had been purchaſed up in Boſton and other places in the eaſtern ſtates, I propoſed to inſert thoſe articles as liable to ſeizure, which was agreed to be proper, but as it might cauſe ſome delay, I waved the amendment, and it was poſtponed, and never afterwards taken up. From the mere fact, that my partner purchaſed wheat and flour in Auguſt and September 1778, it is inferred, that it was done to take advantage of the demand for flour by the army, occaſioned by the ſupplies required for the fleet of our ally, the knowledge of which I obtained

obtained by being acquainted with the information given to congreſs, and that I made the purchaſe to benefit myſelf, by raiſing the price on the public. There never was an inference more falſe and unjuſt. My advice to purchaſe flour and wheat did not flow from any motive injurious to the public, or to benefit myſelf by its wants, or from any knowledge acquired as a member of congreſs, but from facts publicly known to every merchant in America. I will truly relate the facts and the reaſons for the purchaſe. In the beginning of July 1778, it was well known in Philadelphia and Baltimore, that not only flour, but wheat, was high in Boſton, from theſe circumſtances, that the Maſſachuſetts ſtate very ſeldom raiſes more grain than feeds her own inhabitants; the uſual ſupply from New-York was applied to the ſupport of our army; and the quantity neceſſary for the convention troops was very conſiderable *. In the latter end of July the price of flour at Boſton was 30 dollars per barrel, and wheat 9 dollars per buſhel, and on the 1ſt of September flour was 40 dollars per barrel. It was notorious that count d'Eſtaing, during the time he lay off the Hook (from the 10th to the 21ſt of July) took many prizes, and being ſuperior to the Britiſh fleet, it was expected that his cruiſers would meet with equal ſucceſs off Rhode Iſland. Within four or five days after the arrival of count d'Eſtaing, I propoſed to ſend a veſſel with bread, flour, and other proviſions, and vegetables, to his fleet, then off the Hook; and on the 4th of Auguſt I propoſed to Mr. Dorſey to buy a quantity of flour to ſend to count d'Eſtaing to exchange for prizes, and to ſend an agent to the count at Rhode-Iſland to buy of him prizes and their cargoes, payable in flour, bread, or tobacco. This ſcheme was not of my invention; not only private perſons, but congreſs, wiſhed to purchaſe prizes of the count, as appears by their reſolve of the 19th of Auguſt, and the propoſal to pay in flour was advantageous to this ſtate, and moſt acceptable to the count, whoſe fleet would require two thirds as much flour as the American army. About the middle of Auguſt it was the general expectation, that the embargo would be taken off, and it was univerſally believed that a convoy would be obtained from our bay to Rhode-Iſland and Boſton immediately after the reſolve of congreſs of the 2d of September, to permit the export of flour or wheat to the eaſtern ſtates, in veſſels recommended by the executive of either of thoſe ſtates, I wrote to Boſton to obtain a recommendation from the council of the Maſſachuſetts-bay, and for this purpoſe I adviſed Mr. Dorſey to purchaſe flour, and not, as aſſerted, becauſe congreſs had directed a quantity to be bought in Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. The agents for, and the perſons recommended by, the eaſtern ſtates, began to purchaſe early in September, and it ſeems ſtrange to me that ſtrangers could purchaſe and export, and that it ſhould be criminal in a native. Is it now thought criminal to buy flour to ſend to the French fleet? Mr. Carroll may object, that my veracity and honour is not ſufficient evidence. That the purchaſe was propoſed in July, and on the 4th of Auguſt, and for the purpoſe of exporting to the French fleet, and to Boſton, as I have ſtated, can be proved by original letters, and copies of writings (the originals of which are in poſſeſſion of two gentlemen of the firſt character in America) and open to the peruſal of any gentleman, and by my friend Mr. Paca, to whom I communicated every particular.

As to the ſecond fact, that by my intrigues I protracted the determination of the committee on colonel Wadſworth's propoſals *to procure ſupplies*, to give time to my agents to complete their purchaſes, I can only ſay, that of all the moſt infamous lies circulated ſince the creation, it is the moſt baſe, and void of any the leaſt foundation. I conceive this charge relates to the report of the committee to whom colonel Wadſworth's letter of the 6th of September was referred on the 14th, and who made their report on the 2d of October. I do ſolemnly declare that I never had any thing to ſay to the buſineſs, and to the beſt of my memory I never converſed with any of the committee on the ſubject referred to them. I can with confidence appeal to the committee, whether I in any manner delayed their determination. I voted for their report; and the motive aſſigned to give time to my agents to purchaſe was unneceſſary, as time ſufficient had elapſed from the 4th of Auguſt to the 2d of October, and no reſolution of congreſs could prevent any puchaſe, which only could be done by the legiſlature.

As to the third fact, that I divulged to Mr. Dorſey a reſolution of congreſs, which I was bound in honour, and by the duty of my ſtation, to keep *ſecret*. I wiſh Mr. Carroll had explicitly pointed out the reſolution he meant. It remains uncertain whether he means the reſolve of the 24th of Auguſt, directing a purchaſe of flour; or the reſolve of the 2d of September, permitting the exportation of flour to the eaſtern ſtates. Mr. Marchant complained that the firſt had been divulged; Mr. Laurens the latter. The charge in either caſe is falſe, and the circumſtances alluded to by Mr. Carroll miſunderſtood, or miſrepreſented. When any reſolution paſſes congreſs, which is intended to be *ſecret*, the opinion of congreſs is taken, and it determined to be kept ſecret, it is ſo noted by the ſecretary in the margin of the journal oppoſite the reſolve. I do not recollect, or believe, that either of the above reſolves were ordered to be kept ſecret. As far as I can truſt my memory, no ſuch order paſſed. I ſhould not have contented to it in either caſe, becauſe our farmers, from the beginning of the war, had ſold their wheat at a very low price, and becauſe the privilege of tranſporting flour or wheat to the eaſtern ſtates ought to have been extended to the citizens of this ſtate. If no injunction to ſecrecy was impoſed, the ſuſpicion and charge is idle; and if it was a ſecret, I never divulged it to any one; to my partner it was unneceſſary, as long before either reſolve, we had determined to purchaſe. The declaration of Mr. Marchant, my ſilence, and the ſtory about Mr. William Smith, are ſtated as circumſtantial evidence, that I did diſcloſe ſome ſecret of congreſs. I will relate the fact truly, by which the miſunderſtanding, or the miſrepreſentation, will be readily diſcovered. On the morning of the 11th of September, on my going to congreſs, I found ſeveral of the members in converſation reſpecting colonel Wadſworth's letter of the 6th, from Baltimore, in which he mentioned, that the mills in the neighbourhood had been engaged by ſome merchants, and that his orders to purchaſe a quantity of flour was known, before he got down. I remember particularly, that the ſecretary of congreſs was preſent; but I do not recollect that any man ſpoke of the reſolution as *ſecret*, but of the imprudence of making it public. I well remember, that I ſaid that I did not know whether I had wrote on the ſubject to any one, but if I had, that it was to colonel Lloyd, one of the council, and as I had that morning received a letter from him complaining of, and much offended with Mr William Smith for opening, and ſhewing in public, a letter from me to him, I ſaid it was probable, that if I had mentioned the reſolve to colonel Lloyd, that it had become public from that circumſtance. I ſhewed colonel Lloyd's letter, but I never ſaid, or inſinuated, any thing againſt the character of Mr. Smith, nor was I offended with him, becauſe, from the confidential intimacy which had long ſubſiſted between us, I had frequently endorſed my letters, to Annapolis, to be opened by him. On my return home, I applied to colonel Lloyd, and on peruſing my letter, I found not a word in it relative to the intended purchaſe of flour. Mr. Smith, from the miſconception of ſome perſons, was offended with me, and when he called on me, I explained the matter, as I have now related. I ſhall only obſerve, that nothing but folly in the extreme, as well as the height of injuſtice, could have induced me to charge Mr. Smith with the mean conduct of opening my letter, a matter ſo eaſy of detection. But "I was ſilent when Mr. Marchant mentioned in congreſs that the *ſecret* had been betrayed by the delegates of Maryland." I do not remember ſuch aſſertion. What fell from Mr. Marchant was after congreſs met, and I cannot believe he ſpoke of divulging a ſecret, when there was none. I recollect Mr. Plater and Mr. Forbes declared, that they had not mentioned the order for the purchaſe; Mr. Henry and myſelf were preſent, and I ſaid nothing, becauſe I was doubtful whether I had not mentioned the matter in my letter to colonel Lloyd, and becauſe there was no obligation to ſecrecy. If congreſs had entertained the leaſt ſuſpicion of my being capable of betraying their ſecrets, can it be accounted for, that they afterwards appointed me to confer with the miniſter of France, on a matter of very great conſequence, and of the utmoſt privacy.

The laſt circumſtance urged by Mr. Carroll is, that I remained *three* years under the imputation of a breach of my public truſt, and that my ſilence for that ſpace of time is a ſufficient confirmation that I was guilty. I am amazed Mr. Carroll ſhould aſſert a fact ſo contradictory to the truth, and againſt his own knowledge of the fact. On my return from congreſs (October 9, 1778) I was informed of many reports injurious to my character. On the 12th of November, the day before the choice of delegates to congreſs, I was called, with my colleagues, Meſſieurs Stone, Plater, and Carroll my acculer, before the houſe of delegates, to give them an account of the ſtate of public affairs in Europe and America. I took the opportunity to expreſs my hearty approbation of ſuch enquiry, and my deſire that the houſe could be informed of the conduct of their delegates, that they might know their merit or demerit; that reports had been propagated to the injury of my character, and that I was ready and deſirous to give every information in my power, and to anſwer *any queſtions*, any member ſhould propoſe. The houſe were ſilent, and no queſtions were aſked. I then propoſed to attend again, that gentlemen might prepare their queſtions. On the next day the ballots were taken to determine who ſhould be left out of congreſs, and though twenty-four votes (one of which only was of the ſenate) were againſt my diſmiſſion, I was diſcarded without a hearing, though requeſted in a public manner. In the firſt week of December I went to Philadelphia, and on the 12th a committee of both houſes reported the inſtructions, which contained inſinuations highly injurious to my conduct and honour as a delegate to congreſs, and which were rejected by the houſe of delegates. On my arrival in Philadelphia, the New-York Journals, of the 16th of November and the preceding week, were put into my hands; the firſt letter I never ſaw, and the ſecond I have miſlaid; on the 10th I wrote to Mr. Holt the printer, "that the publication was a falſe and malicious libel, requeſting the name of the author, and pledging my veracity and honour to the public, that every fact alleged, as criminal or exceptionable, was either wholly falſe, or groſsly miſrepreſented." In July 1779 I was choſen a delegate for the city of Annapolis, and *after* the election I publicly addreſſed a conſiderable number of the citizens, and ſtated to them all the reports and facts alleged by Mr. Carroll (with many more which had circulated) and explained them to the people in the ſame manner as I have now done. At various times in the houſe of delegates I ſpoke of the ſlanders, and challenged any one to appear to ſupport them.

Mr. Carroll aſſerts, that the purchaſe of wheat and flour by my partners was the cauſe of the riſe of the prices of thoſe articles. In Auguſt 1778 the price of wheat was ten ſhillings; the depreciation in that month, and September and October was four for one. No man is more capable, or can quicker diſcern between the *nominal*, and the *real* price of any article, than Mr. Carroll. The price of ten ſhillings continental, was only two ſhillings and ſix-pence real money; twelve and ſix-pence three and a penny halfpenny; fifteen ſhillings three and nine-pence; and twenty ſhillings, five ſhillings. What other cauſes combined with the depreciation to raiſe the price of wheat and flour. About the middle of Auguſt it was diſcovered that the fly had greatly injured the wheat on the eaſtern, and on the lower parts of the weſtern ſhore. The ſtorm in the beginning of September broke down, or greatly damaged, all the mills near Baltimore, and all over the ſtate. The great floods of rain in the ſame month damaged the wheat in ſtacks, and ruined the crops of corn. With what candour can the riſe in the price be attributed to my purchaſe of 7000 buſhels of wheat and 400 barrels of flour?

Mr. Carroll aſſerts, that he gave credit to the reports, circulated in 1778, and therefore adviſed the inſtructions. I cannot credit this aſſertion. Mr. Carroll either did not believe the ſtories circulated, or he is guilty of an untruth. On my return from Philadelphia, at Chriſtmas 1778, the intended inſtructions were put into my hands. Though my mind glowed with reſentment againſt thoſe members of the aſſembly who had treated me with ſo much injuſtice, I was ſilent, and would not gratify my enemies ſo far as even to complain. I prepared a publication reſpecting Mr. Carroll's conduct, but was informed, that he being acquainted with it, ſolemnly declared, that he did not intend or aim the inſtructions at me, and therefore I laid it aſide.

I fear I have tired the patience of my reader, and therefore refer remarking on other parts of Mr. Carroll's addreſs, to the next week.

SAMUEL CHASE.

Annapolis, Sept. 24. 1781.

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LONDON, *June* 28.

CAPTAIN Williams, of his majeſty's frigate Flora, ſent an expreſs this morning to the admiralty, with an account of his being arrived at Portſmouth with the ſhip under his command. He further informs the lords of the admiralty, that being on a cruiſe the 20th inſtant, with his majeſty's ſhip Creſcent of 28 guns, captain Hope, they fell in with two Dutch frigates, of nearly the ſame force, which they engaged very cloſe for three quarters of an hour, when the Flora's antagoniſt ſtruck to her; but they had the chagrin to ſee, at the ſame time, the Creſcent ſtrike her colours to the other Dutch ſhip, her maſts having juſt been ſhot away. Captain Williams, having ſecured his priſoner, followed and retook the Creſcent; her antagoniſt then making off. The next day two large French frigates met them, now in no ſituation for further reſiſtance, but a hopeleſs one, who retook the Dutch ſhip, and were in chaſe of the Creſcent when they parted company. Captain Hope had ſeven of his men killed, and above 60 wounded, ſome of them dangerouſly. The Flora is a good deal damaged, both in hull and rigging.

Advices were received from Peterſburg on Monday evening, by which we learn, that admiral Grieg had taken the command of a ſquadron of ſail of the line, and hoiſted his flag on board the Jezekil of 74 guns, and will ſail in a very ſhort time. The advices add, that though his deſtination remains to the public a ſecret, it is generally thought to be for England.

Tueſday a commiſſion paſſed the great ſeal, appointing Robert Digby, Eſq; rear-admiral of

* *Vid. reſolves of congreſs of* 13 *Jan. and* 11 *Sept.* 1778.

ed, commander in chief of his majeſty's ſhips and veſſels employed on the coaſt of North-America; and a commiſſion for Sir Henry Clinton, for granting pardons to his majeſty's ſubjects in America.

We are informed, that rear-admiral Graves is to ſucceed Sir Peter Parker on the Jamaica ſtation.

Prince William Henry ſet out for Portſmouth, to embark for North-America with admiral Digby on the 29th.

*Extract of a letter from Oſtend, June 15.*

"At half paſt eleven o'clock this day, our port was declared free. To give a deſcription of the joy in every countenance, is impoſſible; it would beggar deſcription. We ſhall have a general illumination this evening. Our merchants will diſplay fire works on this occaſion, as will our conſul, and many more."

It is now certain that commodore Johnſtone's deſtination is for the cape of Good Hope.

BOSTON, *September 3.*

Saturday morning laſt there was a ſevere engagement juſt at the entrance of this harbour, between an Engliſh frigate ſaid to be the Aſſurance of 44 guns and 10 caronades, from Halifax, and the French frigate Magicienne of 32 guns, coming bound from Piſcataqua, convoy to a maſt ſhip; when after near an hour's conflict the *Magicienne* was obliged to ſtrike to ſuperior force. How many were killed on board either ſhip, we have not yet heard. The Briton was ſeen from the eminences and tops of houſes in town, to have loſt her mizen-top-maſt, and to be otherwiſe greatly damaged. The Aſtrea and Sagetarie frigates are gone in queſt of them; and we hope in our next to give an account of their being overtaken before they reach their port, as both the Britiſh ſhip and her prize were much ſhattered, the latter being in tow laſt Saturday at 4 o'clock P. M.

Yeſterday arrived the maſt ſhip above mentioned.

NEW-HAVEN, *September 6.*

On Friday morning laſt, between one and two o'clock, three of the enemy's veſſels, a brig of 16 guns, and two armed ſloops, came to off Weſt-haven, and landed 150 men, who having ſecured the centinels and guard, 11 in all, they ſurrounded ſeveral houſes, where they fixed guards in ſuch a manner, that not the leaſt alarm was given, nor was the invaſion generally known to the pariſh (though compact) till near ſunriſe; all which time the enemy were collecting cattle, horſes and other plunder. Some families knew nothing of the affair, nor miſſed their cows till they went to milk them. The alarm was not given in town, till too late to afford any aſſiſtance, the enemy having effected their deſigns, and got on board the veſſels. They took off four of the inhabitants, beſides the above, and about 30 head of cattle and horſes.

In the afternoon of the ſame day, as the above veſſels were boating to weſtward, off Stratford, about a league from the ſhore, the brig coming to ſail, and having no way a-head, a ſudden ſtaw of wind heeled her down, and the hatches being open, ſhe ſuddenly ſunk, by which accident three of the priſoners were unfortunately drowned, viz. Deacon Painter, aged about 80, and two young men, named Smith and Johnſton; the enemy's loſs is ſaid to be only 6 or 7; the other veſſels with their boats coming immediately to their aſſiſtance. The brig is ſaid to have had on board 19 head of cattle which being to leeward, was the cauſe of her loſs.

Three of the priſoners are returned; viz. Mr. Moſes Kimberly, capt. Catlin and another; capt. Catlin, on acconnt of his advanced age, is diſcharged, the two others are on parole.

HARTFORD, *September 11.*

*Extract of a letter from an officer commanding militia, dated New-London, Friday, 9 o'clock, September 7, 1781.*

"Yeſterday morning at 10 o'clock, I received notice that the enemy were landing at New-London harbour's mouth. I immediately ordered the regiment under my command to march to New-London for its defence. I arrived here, but it was too late to afford any great aſſiſtance in repelling the enemy, as they landed at 6 o'clock; and it was ſo ſoon before I received advice of their arrival, that before the regiment could poſſibly get down, they were embarking.

"The enemy were under the command of the famous general Arnold, and by the beſt accounts conſiſted of from 1500 to 2000 men. They have burnt the greateſt part of the towns of New-London and Groton, near the water. The garriſon at fort Trumbull evacuated the fort and went over to fort Griſwold, where colonel Ledyard made a noble defence, repulſed the enemy two or three times, but at laſt was obliged to ſurrender the fort to ſuperior force. The enemy, after colonel Ledyard had ſurrendered, murdered him and a number of others; they left 73 of our men dead, and between 30 and 40 wounded in the fort; they alſo carried off about 40 priſoners, among which laſt number is Ebenezer Ledyard, Eſq; They evacuated the fort about ten o'clock in the evening, they blew up the magazines in both forts, but did very little other damage to either of them.

"The enemy this morning were at the harbour's mouth on board their ſhipping, and came to ſail about 8 o'clock; they are ſtill juſt beyond the light-houſe, as the wind is againſt them. Their ſhipping conſiſts of about 30 ſail, 2 of which appear to be of 20 guns each.

"We cannot aſcertain the loſs the enemy ſuſtained, but by the beſt accounts imagine it muſt be as large as ours if not larger. We have taken on this ſide a few priſoners, among which is an enſign, mortally wounded.

"The loſs ſuſtained in this town, in goods, proviſions, ſtores, ſhipping, &c. is very great. A conſiderable number of veſſels made their eſcape up Norwich river."

Another letter, dated fort Griſwold, Groton, September 7, 10 o'clock, A. M. ſays, "That the enemy landed at New-London and Groton early yeſterday morning, and ſoon took poſſeſſion of the works on New London ſide the river; and about one in the afternoon took poſſeſſion of fort Griſwold, in Groton, by ſtorm, after a moſt ſevere and ſpirited reſiſtance from our troops. About 75 of our men found dead in the fort, officers included, among whom is the worthy and brave lieutenant-colonel Ledyard, with ſeveral other officers of diſtinguiſhed merit. Captain Sharpley of fort Trumbull is alſo dangerouſly wounded.

"The enemy embarked on board their ſhips at about 11 o'clock laſt night, after burning moſt of the houſes and other buildings on Groton bank, and many in New-London, among which are the court-houſe, church, &c."

The 31ſt of Auguſt laſt the forge at Colebrook, by ſome accident, took fire, and was burnt to the ground, together with all the appurtenances belonging to it.

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept. 13.*

We hear that all the militia of this ſtate, eaſt of the Suſquehanna, have received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs for actual ſervice, and in conſequence of a requiſition of congreſs, a great proportion will immediately take the field, and rendezvous on or in the neighbourhood of the Delaware.

*Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, Aug. 27.*

"The 2d of this month they felt in Jamaica a very violent hurricane. Fifty ſail being in the harbour were loſt entirely. Some others periſhed upon the coaſts of the iſland. Sixty odd ſail have been totally deſtroyed.

"A ſmall fleet of Dutch men of war cruiſing off the Baltic, has taken thirty-all of Britiſh veſſels, loaded with hemp, maſts, ſpars and naval ſtores. They have felt this loſs in England ſeverely, towards the equipping of their fleets."

By captain Aſhmead, from Cape François, we learn, that the homeward bound jamaica fleet, which ſailed ſome time in June, after being out 21 days had returned to that iſland, and that on the 2d of Auguſt they had a violent hurricane at Jamaica, in which between 50 and 60 ſail of the above fleet were drove aſhore, and many of them loſt. This account was brought to Cape François, from Jamaica by a flag of truce,

A gentleman arrived in town on Tueſday from Danbury, in Connecticut, ſays, that as he croſſed the North river, a perſon of character from Seabrook informed him, that the infamous Arnold had burnt New-London on Thurſday laſt.

*Extract of a letter from the marquis de la Fayette's army, dated Williamſburg, Sept. 7, 1781.*

"Now I have rejoiced and congratulated with you, on the arrival of count de Graſſe, let me make you acquainted with major-general the marquis de St. Simon, and the French army. You have ſeen the Britiſh troops and the troops of other nations; but you have not ſeen troops ſo univerſally well made, ſo robuſt, or of ſuch an appearance, as thoſe general St. Simon has brought to our aſſiſtance. Theſe are all under the command of our general. They now encamp nearly on the ground the Britiſh occupied before they evacuated James-town. I do not pretend to know the ſecrets of our commander, or I would tell you what is to be done: I pretend however to ſee a great general in the marquis de St. Simon; an affectionate politeneſs in his officers towards ours, and a general impatience in the French army, to complete the gordian knot, in which our ſecond Fabius, Fayette, has been entangling his lordſhip; ſome of its cords already preſs him, and I believe, if there were hopes of ſucceeding, he would attempt to cut it. But notwithſtanding his lordſhip is, perhaps, the firſt officer in the Britiſh ſervice, he may not be poſſeſſed of the ſword of Alcides.

"The light infantry are advanced to Williamſburg, the Pennſylvanians lay near this place, and it is the talk of the camp, that the French troops will take their poſition to-morrow in its vicinity. The French ſhips lay in James river, to prevent a retreat, in York river, and at the capes.

"You are a ſoldier as well as a philoſopher, and will experience our feelings on the preſent occaſion. We have a brave army to contend againſt, furniſhed in proviſions; with all the neceſſaries for a gallant reſiſtance, and in number fully ſufficient for the defence of their poſt; but we ſhall do very well, for to the common motives of our profeſſion will be joined an emulation ariſing from fighting by the ſide of our allies.

"The enemy are entrenching at York with great induſtry. Every thing is landed from their ſhipping, and diſpoſitions made for their deſtruction.

"Apropos, yeſterday evening, a patrole of 9 or 10 militia, fell in with a patrole of col. Tarleton's legion, of an equal number, and commanded by a lieutenant, the whole of which the militia captured; it is a trifle, but it is a trifle that was very prettily done."

*Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated September 7.*

"The frigate l'Engageante, commanded by the marquis Kergarion, anchored this inſtant in our port, after 34 days paſſage. The frigate brought the ſum of £. 500,000 for M. de Barras's ſquadron. Nothing intereſting happened in Europe at the time of this frigates departure. The naval armament under the command of M. de Guicheſt had arrived in 15 days at Cadiz, to join 33 Spaniſh ſhips of the line, and were ready to ſail for Gibraltar, to batter that place with cannon and mortars."

*Extract of a letter from North-Carolina.*

"Among the many advantages derived from the vigorous operations and addreſs of our dear general Greene, and his heroic army, I ſhall only detail a few of the moſt conſpicuous.

"He has gained a great deal of ground, exchanged or releaſed all our priſoners in Charleſtown, releaſed all the ſouthern militia amounting to more than 1500, including our great and patriotic friends at St. Auguſtine, and we ſtill have a large balance of priſoners in our favour.

"It is true Virginia has ſuffered conſiderably, but not ſo much as might have been expected. We are much indebted to the truly gallant and military conduct of general la Fayette.

"I am highly pleaſed with the ſpirit of our legiſlature and the deciſive meaſures purſued by governor Burke, which cannot fail of producing the happieſt effects. But at the ſame time it is a mortifying conſideration, that although our ſtruggle ought to be a common cauſe, and this ſtate ravaged and weakened from various cauſes, yet we have more troops in the field than ſtates who abound in men, money and commerce."

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In COUNCIL, Auguſt 16, 1781.

THE meaſures purſuing by this ſtate, for filling up the regiments of infantry and troops of cavalry, and preparing them immediately to take the field, make the demands for the new emiſſion of money very conſiderable; but as the money to defray the expences of the campaign, cannot iſſue until the ſubſcriptions and ſecurities are lodged with the treaſurer, the Governor and Council earneſtly requeſt all thoſe gentlemen who are authoriſed to receive ſubſcriptions, to exert themſelves in completeing that buſineſs, and to make returns of the ſubſcriptions already received to the treaſurer of this ſhore without loſs of time.

By order, T. JOHNSON, jun. clk.

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Charles county, September 12, 1781.

AGREEABLE to law will be ſold at public vendue, at Port-Tobacco, on Tueſday the 13th day of November next, for ready caſh, a very likely young negro man named George, if not ſooner applied for by his maſter. The ſaid negro was committed to my cuſtody as a runaway on the 21ſt day of July, 1780, by the name of George, the property of John Nelſon, I ſuppoſe it ought to have been Arthur Nelſon, as a certain Mr. Arthur, of Frederick county, ſays the ſaid negro was once his property, and that he ſold him to one Alexander, of Auguſta county in Virginia, and from thence he was ſold to one Mitchell, near Charles-town, South-Carolina.

ts BENJAMIN CAWOOD, ſheriff.

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Annapolis, September 25, 1781.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of JACK: he is much pitted with the ſmall-pox, and ſays he belongs to Thomas Jones in Talbot county. His maſter is requeſted to pay charges and take him away.

w 3 THOMAS HARWOOD, ſheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

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Calvert county, September 19, 1781.

TAKEN up in Auguſt laſt, on the weſtern ſhore of Cheſapeake bay, near a place called the Governor's Run, a ſmall boat, appears to be very old and much wreck'd. The owner may get her again on proving property and paying charges.

3w EASOM EDMONDS.

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A FEW copies of the LAWS of MARYLAND, paſſed laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly, may be had at the Printing-office.

THE following are a list of the certificates forcibly taken from me by a number of armed men, on the night of the 13th of March 1781, viz. 10 state of Maryland certificates, dated November 6 1778, numbered 628 to 637 inclusive for 1333⅓ dollars each, and 4 other state of Maryland certificates, dated November 6, 1778, numbered 638 to 641 inclusive for 666⅔ dollars each, also 2 state of Maryland tender certificates in the name of John Boiton, No 34 and 35, for £ 100 currency each. The public are cautioned against the receiving or taking an assignment, as payment will not be made on them. 6w

3 EDWARD LLOYD.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of this state, setting forth his claim, and praying to be put into possession of that part of Calverton Manor in Charles county, which is included in the lines of a tract of land called Indian Creek, to which he apprehends he has a just title.

4 CLEMENT HOLLYDAY.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, September 1, 1781.

ON the 24th inst. will commence the sale of a number of very valuable lots on Whetstone-point. One half of the purchase money to be paid in ten days, the other half to be paid in six weeks from the day of sale. The necessity of transmitting cash to our troops in the southern department, requires that half of each payment should be made in gold or silver, the other half will be received in any bills of credit current in the state, those of the last emission will be taken at par with specie the other emissions at their passing value. If the first payment is not made agreeable to the terms of sale, it shall rest with the commissioners either to confirm or make void the purchase; should the first payment be made and the second not, the defaulters shall be liable to pay 10 per cent. interest. No conveyance or possession will be given until the whole is paid.

By order,
JOSEPH BAXTER, clk.

Office for confiscated estates Annapolis, August 27, 1781.

PURSUANT to an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at their last session, will commence the sale of all the property, both real, personal, and mixed, late belonging to James Russell and company, commonly known by the name of the Nottingham Company, consisting of about 12,000 acres of valuable land, situate in Baltimore county, and about 12 miles from Baltimore-town; 160 slaves of different ages and sexes, amongst whom are several valuable tradesmen, such as foremen, colliers, blacksmiths, carpenters, &c. stock of every kind, household furniture, and farming utensils. On the premises are two excellent forges, one furnace, and two grist mills, all in good repair. That part of the premises called the Long Calm, where the forges stand, is in point of situation perhaps equal to any on the continent for water works, the Brandywine not excepted. Besides two mills which are already built, eight or ten more may be erected, and from the same dam and same race be supplied with a great abundance of water in the driest seasons. The iron-works, together with a quantity of lands, negroes, and stock of every kind sufficient for carrying them on, will be sold in undivided shares, not exceeding tenth; or the lands and property of every kind will be divided into small and convenient parcels, and sold separately, as may appear at the time of sale best to suit the wishes of the purchasers, and the intention of the state. The sum bid to be paid in specie, or in the bills of credit emitted in this state, by the act to enable the treasurer of the western shore to draw and sell bills of exchange, and for an emission of bills of credit if necessary. Credit will be given to the purchasers to the first day of January 1786, upon their giving bonds with two good securities, each having real property in this state to the value of the purchase money. The sale will begin on the 10th day of November next, at capt. Phillips's, that noted tavern, about 12 miles from Baltimore-town, which being part of the premises will also be sold.

5 By order of the commissioners,
JOSEPH BAXTER, clk.

July 31, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to the next general assembly of Maryland, by a number of the freemen of Cæcil county, to have an act passed for a special election, in order to take the sense of the county where the court of justice ought to be fixt, and that the election be held two days where the court-house now stands, two days at the Head of Elk, and two days at Charles-town, and that proper judges be appointed to hold the election. 2 w8

St. Mary's county, Sept. 8, 1781.

To be sold, near the head of St. Mary's river, at public vendue, on Thursday the 18th of October next, for tobacco or hard cash,

A PARCEL of very likely young negroes, and a large quantity of very valuable household furniture, consisting of beds, tables, chairs, looking-glasses, and many other articles too tedious to mention; also stock of every sort. Those who purchase in tobacco may, if they chuse, have credit, upon their giving bond and security for the payment of it. 4w

3 SARAH WATTS, executrix.

LANDS FOR SALE.

STRING ENLARGED, 644 acres, resurveyed in January 1775, and certificate returned for 845 acres, examined and passed, by the name of *Head-Quarters*, but not patented, because of the war: part of *Mansell's United Friendship*, 359 acres: part of *Mansell's Purchase*, 1400 acres: *The Scheme*, 74 acres: these four tracts lie adjoining each other. Part of *Windsor Forest*, 1136 acres; this tract lies about 4 miles from the above lands. All the tracts are called *Forest-land*; a considerable part of them is very good soil; each tract is very well watered, and there are on the whole about 200 acres of good meadow ground. There is little timber on the above tracts, except on the main western fork of the western, or Delaware, falls of Patapsco river, where enough may be procured to build tobacco houses: these lands lie near the great main road from Frederick-town to Baltimore, and between 25 and 30 miles from the latter, and in the neighbourhood of the late Mr. Samuel Mansell. *Resolution*, granted for 667 acres of which about one half is clear of elder tracts; this land lies below *Bush-creek*, about 8 miles from Frederick-town, near one Solomon Turner's. In all about 4,147 acres. A reasonable price will be taken for the *whole*; if the tracts are sold *separately*, the price will be more or less, according to the quality and situation. The title to all the tracts is indisputable. Bond with security, for tobacco, or specie, with interest; or bills of credit of the last emission, at par with specie; will be taken in payment, and the lands immediately conveyed. Enquire of the printers. 14

THERE is at the plantation of Robert Wheeler, in Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray, a small light iron gray horse, 13 hands high, paces, trots, and gallops, and is about 12 or 13 years old, has a blind brand on the near buttock which cannot be readily made out. The owner may have him again on proving his property and paying charges. 3X w3

Upper-Marlborough, Sept. 4, 1781.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture near this place, on Sunday evening the 25th ult. a middle sized black horse, 8 or 9 years old, one of his hind feet white, has been used to the draught, paces a little, it is not certain whether he has any brand if any it is I. H. The person bringing him to the subscriber, or giving information of him so that he may be got again, shall receive two dollars specie reward. 3w

2 SAMUEL HEPBURN.

St. Mary's county, July 16, 1781.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, a negro man who says his name is JAMES, and that he belongs to Joseph Howard, who lives about 10 miles from Snowdens iron works, appears to be about 25 years old, 5 feet 3 inches high, born in Africa, but speaks plain, has a small hole in the lower part of each ear, his left arm is much shorter than the right; had on and with him, one white and one tow linen shirt, two jackets of country kersey wove cloth, one pair of tow trousers, a pair of shoes, and an old castor hat; he brought with him a small dark bay mare about 12 hands high, 3 years old, a short tail with white hairs about the top, a few white hairs in her forehead, no brand; he says he stole the mare from a man living about 10 miles from his master, the mare is lame and her back so bruised that I am apprehensive she will die.

There is also a negro woman in custody, who says she belongs to Molly Smoot of Charles county, calls herself BETT, appears to be about 25 years old, country born, appears to have lost her senses, she often mentions the names of persons who live in Charles county, from which I have reason to believe she belongs to some person in that county. The owners are desired to pay charges and take them away from

4X ZACHARIAH FORREST, sheriff.

THERE is at the plantation of Samued Jacob, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a red and white cow, appears to be old, marked with a crop in the right ear and an under slip in the left. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 2 w3

THE inhabitants of Queen-Anne's county intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act of assembly to dispose of the old court-house and other public property in Queen's town, and to purchase a quantity of land at the head of Corsica creek, whereon the public buildings for the use of the county may be erected, at such time and particular place as by the judgment of the general assembly shall be appointed and ascertained; and in the mean time for holding the courts of election, and the county and orphans courts, at the dwelling house now occupied by Elijah Minor, near Chester-mill, and directing the clerk and other public officers, to attend there until public buildings can be erected for the accommodation of the public, at the place directed and ascertained by the general assembly. 2 w8

TO all whom it may concern; the inhabitants of Washington county, do hereby give notice, that they intend petitioning the next general assembly for a division of the said county into two.

September 16, 1781.

RAN away from colonel Edward Lloyd's plantation, on Wye river, on the 12th instant, a man slave called DICK UNGLE; he is about 2 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, stout and well made, has thick lips, and is very black; he is sensible artful fellow, very complaisant, and can give a plausible account of himself; his apparel is not certainly known; he has followed the water and will probably endeavour to escape that way. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his master may get him again, or will deliver him to the subscriber at Wye river, shall receive 3 dollars of the last emission as a reward.

5w 2 RICHARD GRASON.

THERE is at the plantation of Tyler Baldwyn, about 3 miles from Annapolis, taken up as a stray, a small mare about 12 and a half or 13 hands high, a small star on her forehead, short switch tail, long mane, and no brand, shod before trots and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 2 w3

THERE is at the plantation of John Perrie living at the mouth of Swanson's creek, in Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray, a light sorrel mare, about 14 hands high, with a small blaze in her face, a split in her near fore foot and on her near side close by the shoulder has a large white saddle spot, she has no perceivable brand, appears to be about 10 or 11 years old, trots, paces and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 3X

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Hunt near Patapsco lower ferry, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a brown horse about 14 hands high, 4 years old last spring, trots and gallops, has a remarkable large white spot on his right side, two white hind feet, and a blaze in the face, is shod before and not branded. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. 3X w3

Annapolis, June 18, 1781.

THE office in this city for taking subscriptions to the NATIONAL BANK, FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, is now opened at the loan office. 8X

THOMAS HARWOOD,
CHARLES WALLACE.

Calvert county, Sept. 3, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to make over to him a tract of land called Hardesty, being near Hunting-town, now in the possession of Joseph H

4 GABRIEL CHILDS

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly of this state, for an act to pass, making the repair and keeping the causeway that leads through the comoke swamp to Snowhill-town, in Worcester county, a public charge upon the said county in general. 8w

THERE is at the plantation of Charles Reynolds, in Montgomery county, near Hagerstown, taken up as a stray, a dark bay mare about 5 years old, 13 and an half hands high, branded on the near buttock S, trots and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 3X w3

To be SOLD, RENTED, or LEASED

THE dwelling house where the subscriber lives, and several lots in London town. terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

2 WILLIAM BROWN

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Charles-Street.